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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> S POLYAMIDE
        113812 POLYAMIDE
         89335 POLYAMIDES
L1      145425 POLYAMIDE
                 (POLYAMIDE OR POLYAMIDES)

=> S CELLULOSE
        310336 CELLULOSE
          4035 CELLULOSES
L2      310796 CELLULOSE
                 (CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)

=> S BLEND OR MIXTURE
        130337 BLEND
        131052 BLENDS
        179620 BLEND
                 (BLEND OR BLENDS)
         64689 MIXTURE
        122972 MIXTURES
        184633 MIXTURE
                 (MIXTURE OR MIXTURES)
       1379307 MIXT
        509718 MIXTS
       1701553 MIXT
                 (MIXT OR MIXTS)
       1743586 MIXTURE
                 (MIXTURE OR MIXT)
L3     1877485 BLEND OR MIXTURE

=> S L1 ANDL2
MISSING OPERATOR L1 ANDL2
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> S L1 AND L2
L4        8115 L1 AND L2

=> S L3 AND L4
L5        2362 L3 AND L4

=> S FABRIC(L)ARTICLES
         90338 FABRIC
         81955 FABRICS
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        124943 FABRIC
                 (FABRIC OR FABRICS)
         69892 ARTICLES
L6        1453 FABRIC(L)ARTICLES

=> S L5 AND L6
L7          11 L5 AND L6

=> S DYES
L8      194562 DYES

=> S L7 AND L8
L9           2 L7 AND L8

=> D L9 BIB,ABS

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1962:483826  CAPLUS
DN   57:83826
OREF 57:16798e-h
TI   Water-soluble dyes containing methylol groups
IN   Waechter, Rudolf; Weissauer, Hermann; Braun, Willy
PA   Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik A.-G.
SO   5 pp.; Addn. to Brit. 842,802 (CA 55, 8872f)
DT   Patent
LA   Unavailable
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   GB 900950               19620711       GB
PRAI DE                      19590609
AB   Dyes of the formula (D)(CH2OH)n, in which D is a radical of an
     azo or anthraquinone dye contg. .gtoreq. one 2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazine
     group and .gtoreq. one water-solubilizing group, and in which H atoms
     susceptible to reaction with HCHO have been replaced by n (1-8) methylol
     groups, are used to dye articles of natural, regenerated, or
     chem.-modified cellulose, of natural, regenerated, or synthetic
     polyamides, or of polyurethans.  The dyes may be prepd.
     by treating a dye (parent of D) with alkali and aq. HCHO, or by treating
     intermediates for the production of dyes with HCHO and then
     converting the methylol compds. to dyes of the above formula.
     Thus, water 60, 30% aq. HCHO 80, Na2CO3 36, and a dye 38.2, obtained by
     conpling 2-H2NC6H4SO3H (I) 17.3 with 2-[(2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino]-4,6-
     diamino-1,3,5-triazine 23 parts, are stirred for 24 hrs. at room temp.
     The mixt. is salted, filtered, the residue washed with dil. NaCl
     until neutral, and then dried at 45.degree. in vacuo.  It dyes
     cotton reddish yellow shades of good wetfastness.  Similarly,
     2-[(4-aminophenylsulfonyl)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine was
     diazotized, coupled with 1,3,5-HO(HO3S)2C10H5, and finally treated with
     aq. HCHO to give an orange-red dye.  1-Amino-4-[p-[(4,6-diamino- 1,3,5-
     triazin - 2 - yl )sulfamoyl] anilino)] - 2 - anthraquinonesulfonic acid,
     treated with aq. HCHO gave a compd. which dyed a mixed fabric of
     staple fiber and cotton a wetfast red shade.  Diazotized
     1,3,7-(HO3S)2(H2N)C10H5 coupled with 2,4-diamino-6-(4-hydroxyanilino)-
     1,3,5-triazine and treated with aq. HCHO gave a dye which dyed cotton a
     wetfast reddish yellow shade.


=> D L9 1-2 BIB,ABS

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1962:483826  CAPLUS
DN   57:83826
OREF 57:16798e-h
TI   Water-soluble dyes containing methylol groups
```

IN Waechter, Rudolf; Weissauer, Hermann; Braun, Willy
PA Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik A.-G.
SO 5 pp.; Addn. to Brit. 842,802 (CA 55, 8872f)
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 900950		19620711	GB	
PRAI DE		19590609		

AB **Dyes** of the formula (D)(CH2OH)n, in which D is a radical of an azo or anthraquinone dye contg. .gtoreq. one 2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazine group and .gtoreq. one water-solubilizing group, and in which H atoms susceptible to reaction with HCHO have been replaced by n (1-8) methylol groups, are used to dye **articles** of natural, regenerated, or chem.-modified **cellulose**, of natural, regenerated, or synthetic **polyamides**, or of polyurethans. The **dyes** may be prepd. by treating a dye (parent of D) with alkali and aq. HCHO, or by treating intermediates for the production of **dyes** with HCHO and then converting the methylol compds. to **dyes** of the above formula. Thus, water 60, 30% aq. HCHO 80, Na2CO3 36, and a dye 38.2, obtained by conpling 2-H2NC6H4SO3H (I) 17.3 with 2-[(2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine 23 parts, are stirred for 24 hrs. at room temp. The **mixt**. is salted, filtered, the residue washed with dil. NaCl until neutral, and then dried at 45.degree. in vacuo. It **dyes** cotton reddish yellow shades of good wetfastness. Similarly, 2-[(4-aminophenylsulfonyl)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine was diazotized, coupled with 1,3,5-HO(HO3S)2C10H5, and finally treated with aq. HCHO to give an orange-red dye. 1-Amino-4-[p-[(4,6-diamino- 1,3,5-triazin - 2 - yl)sulfamoyl] anilino)] - 2 - anthraquinonesulfonic acid, treated with aq. HCHO gave a compd. which dyed a mixed **fabric** of staple fiber and cotton a wetfast red shade. Diazotized 1,3,7-(HO3S)2(H2N)C10H5 coupled with 2,4-diamino-6-(4-hydroxyanilino)-1,3,5-triazine and treated with aq. HCHO gave a dye which dyed cotton a wetfast reddish yellow shade.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1962:54459 CAPLUS
DN 56:54459
OREF 56:10419h-i,10420a-g
TI Coating of **articles**, especially fibers and **fabrics**, with fibrous boehmite
IN Bugosh, John
PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3013901		19611219	US	19591130

AB A process is described for coating neg. charged solids with fibrous boehmite (I) and for use of I as an anchoring agent for subsequently applied topcoat materials. I was prepd. by adding 539.4 g. Et2O-extd. Al dust to 4000 g. H2O and 965.76 g. AlCl3.6H2O with agitation for 10 hrs. at 75-95.degree. to form a slightly opalescent soln., pH 3.5, Al2O3:Cl ratio 1:1, which was dild. to 2% I and autoclaved at 160.degree. to form a stable, opalescent sol, pH 3.78. The sol, was deionized to pH 5.51 with an anion exchanger, giving an 11:1 Al2O3:Cl ratio with I having a sp. surface area of 400 sq. m./g. Regenerated cellulosic materials, solid org. plastics, paper, fibers, woven fabrics, and polyurethan foams are suitable base materials. Thus, unsized paper and wool gabardine fabric were each treated with a 2% I sol, and a 1% aq. dispersion of perfluorooctanoic acid. They had excellent H2O, oil, and grease repellency. Cotton fabric treated with 1 and Na stearate had excellent H2O repellency after dry cleaning and soap-soln. washing. I treated Dacron, Orlon, fibrous glass, cotton cloth, and unsized filter paper

treated with acidic, mordant, or direct **dyes** retained the **dyes** after boiling; untreated fabrics lost their color. Sheepskins treated with I and NH4 perfluorooctanoate gave soft, pliable skins which were H2O- and grease-repellent, dry cleanable, and dyeable. Hydrophobic effects were obtained by spray coating bricks, concrete, plaster, wood, and terrazzo with I and then washing with Na stearate, polycarboxylic acid resins, or polymerizable carboxylic and sulfonic acid copolymers. Treatment of yarn and staple of fibers of polymers and copolymers of acrylonitrile, linear **polyamides**, and linear polyesters with I gave antistatic protection, increased ease of processing, and improved dyeing. Orlon jersey, treated with I, then scoured with a **mixt**. of 1% of the Na salt of the sulfate of the condensation product of ethylene oxide and oleyl alc. plus 1% Na3HP2O7 was more stretch resistant and less pilled than untreated Orlon. 1-treated Aerilan was more stretch-resistant and had better antistatic properties than the control. Treated Orlon upholstery fabric had better wear resistance than untreated fabric. I-treated carpet did not burn after ignition with hexamethylenetetramine, while untreated carpet was completely consumed. 1-treated tufted, undyed, and dyed carpet had better soil ratings then untreated carpet. Immersion of Al sheet which had been cleaned with NaOH and HNO3 in 1, then in a colloidal silica sol, and baking at 150-350.degree. gave a hard, adherent, abrasion-resistant coating. I was used to fix acid, mordant, or direct **dyes** to Al, for decorative effects, and to neg. charge colloidal graphite for improved lubricity and decreased tendency to sieze under high pressure. Al and stainless-steel panels treated with I were permanently dyed with red dye. I also imparted improved resistance to breakage to glass. Reflectance measurements on cardboard, pine boards, and plywood coated with alkyd-resin white paint and I, after application of C black, indicated excellent soil proofing. A film made by pressing I milled with granular polyethylene at 8000 lb./sq. in. and 145.degree. between At foil adhered strongly, while polyethylene film made without I did not. Addn. of 0.5-6% I powder to tobacco gave improved taste and mildness to cigarets with less tar in the smoke: cleaner and drier pipe bowls resulted from the use of I in pipe tobacco. Natural rubber-butadiene/styrene **blend** foams treated with 0.6-3.1% I had 40-121% higher load-bearing capacities than untreated foams. Polyurethan foams impregnated with a 2.8% I dispersion, then with polysilicic acid, poly(vinyl alc.), etc., had wicking rates of 0.125-1.0 in./sec. vs. 0.0625 in./sec. for untreated foams. These foams retained their hydrophilic character after extensive washing with detergents; they were useful as sponges.